

# Mechanics' Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

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For the Mechanic's Advocate.

## SONG FOR THE STRUGGLING.

BY WILLIAM DUTHIE.

I will not yield to fortune's blows,  
Nor 'neath her feet heave craven throes,  
But rather in the struggle close,  
Though it were to my grave.  
I will not basely kiss the rod,  
I will not tamely watch her nod,  
My only master is my God!  
To fear's to be a slave!

I scorn the simple hearted fool,  
The ready instrument, the tool,  
Who rears the despot who must rule  
And crush him with his might.  
Arouse, ye serfs who bend the knee,  
Too grossly idle to be free,  
Calling your lots—necessity,  
If ye would conquer—fight!

Oh, ye of weak and shrinking souls,  
Content to lie where sorrow howls,  
And fortune's roughest tempest rolls,  
In penury and need.  
The pride of justice did ye know,  
The pride whence happy fortunes grow,  
The pride that makes new virtues glow,  
Ye would not tamely bleed!

What men call Fortune is the mind,  
Seeking the objects it would find,  
And ah, how falsely painted blind,  
By those who will not see.  
The only "fate" on earth is will,  
The wishes of the heart, which fill  
The world with pleasure and with ill,  
Bondage and with Liberty.

London, England, January 1st 1848.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

## PRAIRIE FLOWER:

### A LEGEND OF THE PAWNEES.

BY A TRAVELER.

Concluded.

PART II.

The news soon went abroad that Panther was no longer to be found in his native hunting grounds, and the ferocious crusade, prompted by Bald Eagle, ceased.

An Osage chieftain, renowned for his ferocity and power, at last hearing of the beauties of the young Pawnee Princess, resolved to claim her as his bride; and being unable to comply with the terms upon which her hand was offered, he through his ambassador haughtily dictated his own.

This time Bald Eagle acted with the consent of his ward, and returned an abrupt refusal to the confident chief. Mul-tow-ah, for that was the name of the Osage, had been too long accustomed to regard his will as law in the Prairie land, to receive such cavalier-like treatment tamely. Accordingly a messenger was again despatched to the Pawnee village, with the threat of a visitation of the Osage tomahawk and brand, should the terms be not immediately complied with. The only reply to this bravado, was one well worthy the warrior, who had been led to battle by the irresistible Thunderbolt.

Bald Eagle, who, notwithstanding his faults, was an able leader, immediately collected his braves, resolved to meet the approaching storm in advance.

The hostile bands first met on the banks of the Missouri. The blood of many a Pawnee warrior crimsoned the turbid tide, and the victory was declared in favor of the superior number of the Osage. The triumphant enemy were fast approaching the village, which in the days of Thunderbolt had never been looked upon by a hostile eye, when the indomitable regent rallied the whole force of his nation for a final and decisive combat. Again raged a fierce and sanguinary conflict, this time within a half-day's journey from the Pawnee village. Again the forces of Bald Eagle were routed, and himself taken prisoner. The appalling news soon reached the village, borne by the panic stricken survivors. The wailings of the women and children, for the fallen, the voices of confusion and despair, resounding through the village, were soon hushed by the appearance of Prairie Flower, who no longer the timid maiden, but with the spirit of her warrior line lighting up her countenance, assumed the direction of affairs in person.

The spirit broken warriors again took heart. The old men, the women and children, were collected together, and with such provisions as could be immediately secured, the remnant of the Pawnees betook themselves to their last resort.

In sight of the village, looming up from the Prairie, there was a large pile of rocks, a fortification built by nature, which tradition had assigned as the refuge of the Pawnee in many a perilous moment like the present. To these rocks the whole population now betook themselves, obedient to the commands of the Princess. The old men, the women and children, had already gained their shelter, and the last of the warriors were winding their way up the steep ascent, which only admitted of an advance in single file, when a war shout was heard in the distance, and a cloud of Osage horsemen were seen sweeping over the prairie, in the direction of the deserted village.

The village was at last gained, and a howl of disappointment went up, as the fierce riders found it untenanted.

A lurid sheet of flame soon marked the site of the village and of the Pawnee lodges, in a short time nothing but a heap of smouldering ashes remained. The keen eyes of the Osage warriors were not long in detecting the refuge of the Pawnees. The rock was surrounded, and a reconnoitering party venturing too near its walls, was saluted by a shower of arrows, which emptied the saddles of a dozen steeds, and convinced the Osage chief, that a siege was the only method, whereby he could subdue the garrison of the rock—starvation the only weapon that he could use against it.

For a few days the siege was more irksome to the impatient Osages, than to the Pawnees; but at last when the provisions of the latter failed, when famine began to stalk among them the tables were turned, and the Osages began to feel all that absorbing pleasure in the sufferings of their victims, with which they were wont to look upon the agonies of the stake.

Six suns had already rolled over the horizon since the investiture, and when the seventh was high in the heavens, an Osage warrior approached the wall of rock, bearing an emblem of peace. Having placed himself within hearing distance, he summoned the Pawnees to surrender their Queen, the original cause of the war, when they would be permitted to leave their fortress in safety, be supplied with provisions, and taken under the protection of the magnanimous and powerful Mul-tow-ah.

Notwithstanding their sufferings, the idea of surrendering the gentle Prairie Flower, the daughter of Thunderbolt, into the hands of the fierce Osage, was too revolting for the Pawnees even in this extremity, and they unanimously resolved to stand by their Princess until her spirit should lead that of its faithful followers to the happy land; and the messenger was saluted by their arrows, the only answer to his proposition.

That night, as the moon, partially obscured by fleeting clouds, was throwing its beams upon the parapets of the bald rock, the Pawnee sentinel, dreaming of the happy days when he was free to roam the broad Prairie spread out before him, in search of food to bear to his lodge, was startled from his reveries by the whistling of an arrow—which striking on a projection of the rock, rebounded to his feet. Taking up the missile he observed that it was a blunt one, an evidence of its being launched by a friendly hand. Upon examining it more closely it was found to be wound with wampum, and awaking a few of his companions, he proceeded to unravel the mystic scroll. The well known sign of the Sioux nation first met the eye, which interlaced with that of the Pawnee, betokened league and amity between the two tribes. Next came the figure of an Osage, pierced with an arrow, then signs denoting time and numbers. The whole being read with the skill of the native in deciphering his figurative language, conveyed the gratifying intelligence that a body of friends lay behind the ridge of the prairie, not far distant, to make a diversion in favor of the beleaguered Pawnees—that when the storm already gathering in the west, should sweep down in all its fury, the Pawnee warriors were to make a sortie upon their besiegers, in which they would be sustained by the Sioux.

Large drops of rain soon began to patter on the wall of rock; then a flood, such as is only known to the prairie land in a summer storm, came pouring down. Silently the whole force of the Pawnees made their way to the base of their fortress, and once more stood upon the green sod of the Prairie. They then advanced toward their foes who unsuspecting of danger from the enfeebled garrison, had sought shelter from the fury of the storm, beneath their buffalo robes and tents.

A vivid flash lighted up the heavens, then followed a tremendous peal of thunder, which had not yet ceased to reverberate, when that little band giving the war shout of their tribe, rushed in upon the foe. That war shout, it was the death knell of fifty Osages; taken completely by surprise, the whole body recoiled before the small band of assailants. Another glare of lightning,

Concluded on last page.



Reported for the Mechanic's Advocate.

## Hon. Z'k Pratt's Lecture:

Before the Franklin Library Association, Hudson.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Learn to think for yourselves. Were I only to consult my own feelings in reference to appearing before an audience so highly respectable and intelligent as the one I now see around me, I should refrain from addressing you on this occasion, and ask some one of the many gentlemen now present to assume the task, and discharge the duty which your committee has assigned to me.

But it has always been a maxim with me that "the object of living is to do good," and to do all the good we can while living; and while entertaining these views of duty from man to man, in the social state, I have not felt at liberty to decline the invitation to appear before you this evening. I most heartily approve associations of this kind, for mutual benefit and improvement.

They can scarcely fail to do good, in one form or another, in the information derived from these cheerful meetings—the curiosity aroused to read, and to hear, and learn more and more—and in the spirit of enterprise, self-respect and self-reliance which these unions of mechanics, and reading workmen are calculated to nourish and sustain. I say, I am warmly in favor of these meetings for improvement, and am willing therefore to contribute my mite to the general stock of knowledge which your course of lectures is calculated to afford.

The subject to which I would ask your attention for a brief space, is a very plain one, and therefore not often dwelt upon in lectures or addresses. It is one which more naturally calls for practical than theoretical observations, and you will not therefore expect any high-wrought and showy language from me, but a few reflections of a practical kind, in the nature of landmarks, such as the subject, and my own experience suggest to my mind.

I propose to address a few words to all who would earn the title of true mechanics and business men, upon the value of the simple maxim—"MIND YOUR BUSINESS."

The young mechanics of our country have every reason to be thankful for the privileges which they enjoy in this highly favored land. The iron hand of oppression can never trouble them, so long as they are true to themselves, and fulfil their high duties as sons, brothers and citizens.

A comparison of the condition of the mechanic in England or France or any other part of Europe or the Eastern World, with your situation here, ought to fill your hearts with gladness, strengthen your hands and nerve your arms to defend your high privileges, and to act well your part in the business of life. In England for instance, the young mechanic, no matter how faithfully he has served out apprenticeship to a trade, is obliged to continue in the parish where he was born, or if he attempt to set up his trade any where else, he is compelled to degrade himself by giving security, that he will not become a pauper and a charge to the parish!

Suppose now, any one of the young mechanics I see here, should go down to Catskill, and set up his business there, and the day after he gets all fixed, his sign up, and his hands busy at work, the Supervisors of Green should step in, and ask him to give bonds that he will not become a pauper, what would he think of it? and yet such is the law in England.

In France, the young mechanic, however worthy and industrious, can in no case set up business without a license; always hard to obtain; while in Germany no young man can set up as a master workman in any trade whatever, except to supply the place of some one deceased, or some person retiring from business.

Thank God, my young friends—and you cannot be too thankful that your lot is cast here, in this free and happy land, where no such cruel restraints are imposed but where each one can pursue his own calling, wherever he chooses to establish himself, with none to molest or make him afraid, and where every young man can assuredly succeed, who puts forth the necessary energy and perseverance.

One would be apt to think, from the common talk of politicians and statesmen about our institutions, that the only improvement we have made beyond other countries, is in adopting a free constitution, where every man has a voice in the government, is a part of it, and bears a part of the sovereignty in his own person. But this is not so, a greater thing even than that, is the freedom which pervades the social state—which gives unrestrained scope to talent and industry—which promises encouragement and sure reward to labor, and which recognizes true worth in whatever rank of life or fortune it is placed. It is this principle, which more than

any thing else, keeps down the grasping spirit of the aristocracy of power and wealth, and prevents any men or set of men from acquiring an undue ascendancy or control over our lives and fortunes.

In other countries mechanics and workmen are generally looked upon as an inferior class—as if industry and labor were something degrading, and to be ashamed of. Men who have happened to be born to a title, and to the possession of wealth, there plume themselves upon the merit of their grandfathers, for want of any of their own. While he who by enterprise and energy, earns an independence for himself, and by integrity of character obtains the noblest of all titles, that of an "honest man," is passed by, because he is a mechanic, or the son of a mechanic.

My friends, there is something in all this peculiar to monarchical systems—and we can pardon the man who conforms to the system that fills his pocket, and gives him power over others.

There is something stately and imposing in the aristocracy of Old England. It can boast of antiquity—it has sometimes done service to the State—and through it crushes the people, like the car of Juggernaut, it is their custom to look up to it, and they are fools enough to prostrate themselves beneath its crushing weight.

But what shall we say to those who would set themselves up a privileged class in our country? If those who would ape the aristocracy of Europe, or the parvenus of our own country; of those who are weak enough, and foolish enough to pretend to despise honest labor, and neglect or affect to undervalue the industrious mechanic and laboring man,—or the tiller of the soil, who furnishes food and raiment alike for us all!

I need not express my opinion of such an absurdity. Such beings are really too contemptible to waste words upon. Your own opinion of all such pretenders to superior rank or station I am sure agrees with mine. I am afraid they live on other peoples bread and butter.

Happily the number is few, who ape the aristocracy of other countries, and thank to our free institutions, and the republican tendencies of the age, they are every day growing less. The dignity of mechanical pursuits, is not, I think, generally understood. To me it seems to be every where undervalued.

But I would ask, is it not in fact one of the highest and noblest pursuits of man? What pursuit let me ask, has produced such great results? We hear of the old philosophers and astronomers, but did any of them find out how to make glass, or construct a watch, or a water wheel! No. Did any one of them discover the art of printing? Certainly not; they were buried so deep in their philosophy, that people could only know that their principal labors were in casting nativities or hunting for the philosopher's stone—while to practical men, to mechanics, the world owes these and other great discoveries.

We read of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who discovered the system of the universe, and counted some 3,000 fixed stars through his telescope. But who made the telescope? who contrived the wonderful instrument, which revealed to him these glories? A MECHANIC. Who at a late day enabled another great astronomer, Herschel, penetrate still farther into the mysteries of the stars? Why it was a practical mechanic. Who made the great telescope, which turned towards the heavens, exhibited as was estimated 250,000 stars passing through its field in a quarter of an hour.

Without the aid of the mechanic then neither of these great men could have unfolded their sublime conceptions, or have secured the fame which the world has accorded to their discoveries. Look at the great discoveries, you will see that nothing succeeds, no discovery is made, unless the practical mind is there.

A poor barber of Bolton, in England, about a hundred years ago, conceived a plan of shortening the labor of spinning cotton—of making thread by machinery, which from the earliest times had been done by hand—and with the aid of a watch maker of a neighboring village, he constructed the spinning jenny, which has added millions to the wealth of England, and multiplied the comforts of the civilized world.

The poor title of "Sir Knight," was all the reward which the haughty aristocracy of England could concede to the mechanic Arkwright—but his name will live longer than the proudest of theirs—as long as that of England herself.

To the skill of the Mechanic, the world owes the invention of the Cotton Gin, which has trebled the value of the acres of the southern States, and made fortunes by millions and hundreds of millions, to the planters and manufacturers of cotton. And yet I have looked in vain throughout the cities of the south, for a monument to WHITNEY. Though a mechanic, he will outlive the generations to whom he opened the way to wealth, because he put his mark upon the age in which he lived, and created a monument that can never be destroyed.

And the great mechanic of New York—who would

not be proud of the name of mechanic, borne by such a man as FULTON?

I need not pursue these reflections here, for I am sure that among the intelligent people of this flourishing City, which owes so much of its own prosperity to the labor and skill of its mechanics—the name and pursuit of the mechanic all properly understood and appreciated. No industrious man is thought the less of here, I venture to say, because he is a mechanic.

Our country owes more of her present unexampled prosperity to the mechanical interests, than to any other, and our history from the revolution down to this day, shows that our people fully understand the importance of that interest. The councils of the nation, and the Legislative bodies of the States, have never been less distinguished or less fortunate from the presence of a due proportion of mechanics in their halls.

From the nature of our institutions, it naturally follows that practical knowledge is that most valued, and which every body wants; in other words, is that which can do the most good. Like the christian religion, it is never out of place.

The farmer, the mechanic, or the business man who succeeds in life, will tell you that his success resulted from his practical knowledge, rather than from theory, and more than all, from a strict adherence to the maxim "Mind your Business."

Practical knowledge makes the man. Who amongst you can do without it? Eloquence has swayed multitudes, has sometimes prevented justice and corrupted States; but did it ever build a monument—construct a telescope—invent the art of printing—discover and apply the tremendous agency of steam—or invent any of the thousand machines which have helped the hand of labor, and blessed the millions of mankind? Certainly not; and the practical man may say to those most gifted in eloquence, as was said to the great Athenian Orator, "What you SAY I can DO."

I look upon intelligence, my friends, as the main pillar in the character of the mechanic; and the superior advantages which the workingman enjoys in our country—the freedom from restraint, and the general intelligence which every where prevails, constitutes the great difference between the workingmen of the old and of the new world, and furnishes an additional reason why every one should act well his part.

The Eastern nations are favored by nature beyond those of the West, but are oppressed by the tyranny of tulers, and the general ignorance of the people.

With every encouragement to perseverance both from the said advantages we enjoy, from our peculiar climate, so well adapted to bring out the whole energies of man, and the hope of reward—let me urge all the young men, mechanics especially, to persevere, to remember that perseverance conquers all obstacles; and that the promise that he who seeks shall find, and that to him that knocks, the door shall be opened, is as true in the ordinary business of life, as in the concerns of immortality.

Learn to take care of yourselves, my young friends, so shall you cease to be dependant—and be able to fulfill your mission in life, which is to do good. Study men and things, and carefully make up your minds for yourselves. Seek the truth and find it, and never forsake the paths of virtue. So will you be sure to prosper, and though anxieties and difficulties may often beset you, remember if you persevere you will find no lions in the way.

My young friends, whatever may be said to the contrary—man is a working being. It is his destiny, the law of his nature, to labor. He is made for it, and he cannot live without it; and the apostle summed up the whole matter when he declared, with emphasis, that "if any would not work, neither should he eat." All the great men who ever lived were workers—and you never heard of a really great man who was not a hard worker. The life of every great and good man points to this as a fact.

The history of greatness is itself but a history of great labor—and all the great statesmen, divines, and philosophers or warriors of ancient or modern times were renowned as hard workers. This constitutes a part of their fame, and without it they would no longer be famous; for no one now a days, hears of its being said of a man, in commendation, that he could sleep fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, that he could eat six meals a day, and never get tired in his easy chair. No, my friends, such kind of praise as that, would soon use a man up.

I have said that man is a working being. Labor makes wealth, and to none will it apply with more force than to you, my brother mechanics. Learn to labor, and you have a fortune, if you will but save it. Nothing compares with labor—it is the lamp of Aladdin to the poor, as well as to the rich.

Some may say that it is in vain to try, it is impossible for me to succeed—I can't do it—I am not a lucky one—I was not born to good fortune. To all such I



would say, as the brave Miller did, when storming the heights at Bridgewater, "TRY SIR." That magic word "TRY" has wrought wonders in the world, I can assure you, TRY my young friends, "TRY." It is true that the success of men is not the same—for the Creator has not endowed all men alike; but the parable in the scriptures of the talents entrusted to the three servants, and the rebuke administered to the slothful servant who hid his one talent in the earth, instead of striving to improve it, is an admonition to all to make the best use of the gifts which they have.

The rich man is often envied for his costly possessions. But who is the truly rich man? I will tell you—it is not he who has the most money, but he who does the most good in the world—who does it while living—for no dead man does any good.

We live to learn, and should learn something every day of our lives, and we ought to say, freely we receive and freely we will give. Learning is the rich man's ornament—the poor man's riches, and the best of all learning is that which we never repent of, nor wish to forget.

When King David gave up his throne to Solomon, he charged him to be strong and show himself a man—to walk in the ways of the Lord, that he might prosper. And how beautiful is the vision which came to Solomon in a dream at Gibeon. He prayed the Lord to give an understanding heart, that he might judge and discern between the good and the bad. "And God said unto him, because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked it for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies; but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgment; behold I have done according to thy words:—and have given thee also that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honor."

This grand vision to Solomon is a lesson for all mankind. Such wisdom, such understanding. Put forth the powers which the great Creator has given you. Do you expect to flourish in this world without exertion?—Can any one hope for success unless he tries to succeed? Seed time and harvest is promised to all—but he who does not sow, can scarcely expect to reap. The harvest does not come for him—and it is vain for him to say he is unlucky—he certainly will be so always.—For what is the use of talent, of skill, of learning, or enterprise unless you exert it?

The good book tells you that faith without works is dead—and if it be true in spiritual things, how much more so in temporal?

We read of a bigoted Spanish monarch, who refused to have a canal cut across some part of his dominions, because, said he, if God had designed it, he would have made it. It is of a piece with those narrow and wretched views of life and duty which would make man a mere animal without intelligence or usefulness.

No, my young friends, action and effort are necessary to accomplish the ends of life. God has placed mines of wealth in the earth, in ores of Iron, Copper, Silver and Gold—but we must dig to find them, must labor to bring them from the bowels of the earth. Action, I say, action is necessary, and without it, no one can succeed—the sea-faring man might as well throw up his chart and compass, and depend upon the winds and currents of the ocean.

There are lucky men in the world my friends, as you have often heard and seen, no doubt; but this thing let me say to you, I never saw a lucky man, or heard of one, who was not an active man, and who did not try to be lucky, and labor hard to win his good fortune.

Accident may sometimes lead to great enterprises. But you will find, in such cases, the mind of the fortunate man was directed with intense eagerness to the object which he at last accomplished. He did not let the subject chain a little of his attention, but a good deal. He laid down his landmarks—he studied—he pushed ahead, determined to succeed, and he did succeed. It was so with Sir Isaac Newton—it was so with Franklin, Fulton, and Whitney. And so it may be with you my young friends.

I have said that there is no country on the globe so well calculated to grow the whole man as our northern region. This is proved by the fact, that the enterprise of the Yankees pushes itself into the remotest corners of the earth.

I was sometime since travelling in company with an intelligent Englishman, when the conversation turned upon the adventurous spirit of the Americans. He said he had travelled in all parts of the globe. When in the Northern Seas, he went as far as an Englishman dared to go, and there heard that the Yankees were a hundred leagues further north catching whales.

In the centre of Russia, he found the enterprise of the Yankee engaged in making railroads, engines, and locomotives; and there was told of a party of Yankees going to Lapland, with air-tight stoves!

In the interior of the great Magul Empire, he met these persevering Yankees, and crossing the Great Desert of Zahara, who should overtake him but a cam-

el-driving Yankee with india rubber water-bags for market! He could only stop to say "how are you?"—If you see any of my countrymen, say that I am well, and hope to dine with the Prince of the Arabs in nine days more. Good bye!"

That Yankees indomitable perseverance stops for nothing. With a constitution as hardy as that of the grizzly bear, an eye that glances over a continent, and a mind that grasps at a single view all God's creation?

Such is the high-wrought opinion of a travelled Englishman of Yankee enterprise and perseverance. I believe it is a peculiar trait of our people—and that great good is yet to grow out of it for the benefit of the whole world of mankind.

One of the great secrets of success in life, is perseverance. Let me commend it to you, one and all.—When trials and discouragements dishearten you, and you feel as though you could not surmount your difficulties—perseverance will save you, and prove the sword of Alexander to cut the Gordian Knot. Never give up, my friends—never despair.

I see before me young men, some of whom it is no vain thing to prophesy will yet become known and distinguished in the world, and be called perhaps to high and honorable stations. I bid them God speed, and to every one, I would whisper in his ear, and ask him to remember the talismanic words, *mind your business*.

It is a homely saying—but it is nevertheless a true one, and never yet led any one astray.

I have seen many in the course of my dealings with men, and acquaintance with the ladies who have made themselves useful, rich and happy by *mind their own business*, and I can truly say, have never found the person yet, who ever regretted it. It may with propriety be addressed to all classes.

You who are in humble life, who would be respected and esteemed, if you would wish others might aid you let me tell you that the first step is to *mind your business*.

You who are rich must remember that a due observation of this great maxim made you rich, and that if you would not be poor, you must continue to *mind your business*.

To the poor man who wishes to be rich, there is no surer way than to *mind your business*.

You now and then, perhaps, see a farmer, hanging about a tavern or store, while his neighbor's brindled cow or unruly steer is in his cornfield—his fences perhaps broken down, or the gate to his field left carelessly open. How excellent a thing it would be for that man, if he would only *mind his business*.

The mechanic, too, instead of wasting the hours of the morning or evening, in running up scores at the tavern or the grog shop, would find it vastly for his comfort and that of his family, to *mind his business*.

The pettifogger, who thrives best when he can set people by the ears, would earn a better name if he would *mind his own business*; and the honest lawyer who would earn the confidence of his clients, the respect of jurors and of the bench, must *mind his business*. The man ambitious of honors and sacrificing his time and money, and sometimes making a guilty conscience to obtain them, will learn perhaps when it is too late, that it would have been better for him to *mind his business*.

The man who for popularity neglects his own affairs and suffers them to go to ruin, certainly misses a figure when he neglects to *mind his business*.

The clergyman, who would save the souls of the congregation entrusted to his charge, instead of busying himself with politics or affairs of State, or making to himself friends of the mammon of unrighteousness—should *mind his proper business*.

The physician who would stand well in a community, must not be seen too often in a dram-shop, or at a frolic, at a horse-race, or a barbecue—but be ready at all times to do all the good he can by *mind his business*.

The shoemaker, tailor, wheelwright and carpenter, who each promised you a job of work during a certain week, but instead thereof went off to a squirrel hunt, would each one have made more money and secured more custom, had he stuck to his bench, and *mind his business*.

You who are in office, high or low, the best thing you can do, if you wish to keep it, is to *mind your business*.

And you who want to get into office, let me tell you that it would be a great deal better for you in the long run to *mind your business*.

To the busy-body, the fault-finder, wherever they may be, and to the critic, who finds it easier to detect the faults of other people than to mend his own—I would say, in all mildness, *mind your business*.

And now, ladies, lest you might think that I intentionally neglect you in this connection—for I know that in all the best interests and pursuits of mankind, you have a controlling influence, and the greatest share in forming their characters for life, for good or evil—per-

mit me to say to you, in the language of respect and kindness, and I hope you will not take offence at it—be pleased to *mind your business*.

In short, my friends, *mind your business*; homely as the saying is, may be well applied to every pursuit in life.

*Mind your business*, you who want to creep up to high stations; and be sure to *mind your business*, you that think yourselves up, lest you fall. *Mind your business*, you that would be rich; and you that are poor, if you would not be poorer still,—*mind your business*.

To all in whatever situation placed—the rich, the poor, the humble, the exalted, the proud, the lordly, the ambitious, the young and old, male and female, in whatever condition or pursuit, in whatever station your lot is cast—if you you would succeed in life, if you would be loved and respected, if you would be happy—remember this one saying, *mind your business*.

The more you think of it, the better you will like it; the oftener you ponder over these three words, *mind your business*, the more you will find in them; and the more you will learn to prize the simple maxim, because it embodies the secret of the success of every one in life—the success of the WHOLE MAN.

And my friends, I will here finish by *mind your own business*.

"In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!  
Be a hero in the strife!  
Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footsteps on the sands of time;  
Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait."

#### MECHANICS MUTUAL PROTECTIONS.

This is the name of a very excellent institution, to which we have often intended, to allude, but it has as often escaped our memory. It was organized some three years since, and has already extended to several States of the Union. Its objects are most praiseworthy, and will, sooner or later, commend themselves to the universal approbation of the community. The following manifesto explains its principles more fully.

"A more general diffusion of the principles and sciences governing Mechanics and the Arts, to elevate our brethren in their several callings, and thereby give to them the greatest proficiency in their several employments.

Extending to apprentices under our care a good education in all that pertains to their employments, that hereafter the Mechanic and Artist may be able to assume a better station in society, than has yet been awarded to them.

By rendering to each other that mutual advice and assistance which we may need in our avocations, so far as we may do it without wrong to ourselves and our families.

By a beneficial economy to provide against pecuniary distress during the sickness of its members, and to extend care and relief to their families.

To furnish employment to the brethren who may need it, when possible, and to protect each other from the encroachments of wealth or power, which may combine against them, and to secure, as far as possible, remunerating wages for our employment.

To cultivate a proper understanding between the employer and the employed, thereby rendering mutual their interests, instead of the conflicting opposition they have so much and so long assumed."—N. Y. Washingtonian.

**USEFUL INDUSTRY.**—The Massachusetts girls last year, made 1,046,944 straw bonnets and hats, worth \$1,057,892; also, Palm leaf hats worth \$450,387; and straw braid, value \$102,267. What a purse \$1,640,596 was to divide among them! In 1846, the Old Bay State made nearly twenty-one million pairs of boots and shoes, value nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

**POSTAGE.**—The State Legislatures of New York, Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and we believe several others, have each passed resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the alterations made last session in the Post Office Law.

☞ The Cathedral of the City of Mexico was founded in 1532, and cost \$1,752,000. It was ninety-one years building.



## MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.



## EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the period between Dec. 11, 1847 and July 1, 1848, (the papers to be mailed to such Post Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid. To secure this prize, the amount of one year's subscription for each subscriber must be paid in advance.

## THE PRIZES.

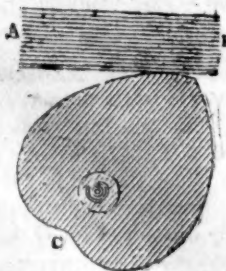
The Book prize has been taken by D. L. BARTLETT of Oswego, he has sent us 61 subscribers since Dec. 23, 1847. The Mechanic's Advocate has been given to a gentleman in this city, who procured the next largest number, and requests us not to publish his name.

Considerable dissatisfaction having arisen among some of the new Protections, in relation to the regalia prize, from the fact of their being excluded. We, in order to give universal satisfaction, will extend the time of competition one month and admit all as competitors who are organized at this date. None will hereafter be admitted.

**SOCIAL EQUALITY—ILLUSTRATED:**—It is confidently reported that a certain "solicitor" received the comfortable sum of \$500 for his services in a case which for several days occupied the consideration of a Court in this city. It is as confidently contradicted by others on the ground that the fee is too small! Happy the Laborer who, putting forth his entire energies for an entire year, can acquire the same sum. According to the actual theory impressed by popular practice, a Professional man is worth as much in one week as a Workingman in a year. What a striking and eloquent eulogy upon our Democracy! Social Equality!—now(?) and FOREVER!

## MECHANICS.—No. 13.

Fig. 43.



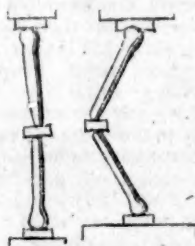
The above diagram represents what is termed the eccentric wheel. This is constructed in various ways, but the above is one of the most useful forms. It will be observed, that the axle of this wheel is placed off its centre, and that the wheel is heart-shaped. The use of this wheel is to produce a rising and a falling motion, and is employed in cotton and flax machinery, to effect a roving motion, by gradually raising and depressing the board on which the bobbins are placed, and thus

covering the surface equally and gradually with the thread as it is spun. Suppose A B to be the bobbin-board, in its present position it will have nearly gained its highest point, which is, when the point of the heart touches the bottom of the board, after which it gradually sinks, until it has reached the hollow top of the heart at C, when the thread will be gradually wound downwards.

Another kind of eccentric wheel is constructed so as to raise an object gradually, and, when it has reached its height, by an abrupt termination, and hollow in the edge of the wheel, the machinery which has been raised, suddenly drops again to its lowest range, and recommences ascending.

Another mechanical power is obtained by making two bars pass from an angle to a straight line, as in the following diagram:—

Fig. 44.



It has this property, that the power is greater the nearer it approaches the straight line, and on this account it is well adapted for those purposes where the power is required to increase, as in a printing-press. It is this power which is used by Mr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, in his presses.

A very simple and ingenious application of the same principle has been invented by Mr. James Gall, Jun., of Edinburgh, in which the power is much greater, and the machinery more simple, as will be evident from the following diagram:—

Fig. 45.

Fig. 46.

Fig. 47.

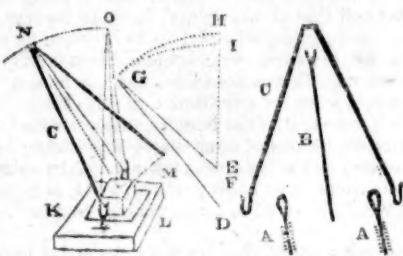


Fig. 47 exhibits the four pieces of which it is composed. A A are two screws, C is a rod of iron bent in the middle and hooked at the extremities, B is a straight bar, with a forked head to support the centre of the bent bar C. In figure 45, K L represents the board into which the screws A A are fixed, so that the hooks of the bar C will enter them, and allow it to turn in the direction N O. Between the two screws is represented a wood-cut, with its face downwards, and placed on a piece of paper with cloth under it. The bar M is then put down on the back of the wood-cut, as represented by the dotted line. Then placing the hand to the top N, and drawing it up to O, when the whole will be perpendicular, the wood-cut is pressed by the middle bar with great violence, sufficient not only to take a sharp and clear impression of the wood-cut, but even to sink the end of the bar M into the wood, or to tear the screws from the frame.

The nature of this power is exhibited in fig. 46. F G represents the middle bar; D G the bent bar. When the middle bar F G turns on its lower end, it would describe the dotted line G H; but when the bent bar G D is brought up, it would describe the line G I, and therefore the end of the bar D F would be forced down to the point E.

As these two pieces of iron serve all the purposes of

the bar, the mechanical power, and the cheeks of a printing-press, we consider this the most ingenious and simple printing-press which has yet been invented.

Having given the mechanical powers in the order in which they are generally placed, we now beg to submit a tabular view of the principles upon which these powers depend, in the manner in which they appear to us naturally to arrange themselves:

MECHANICAL POWERS are methods by which we gain power by losing motion.

I. By dividing the weight between two or more parts, and giving the motion to one part, we gain power.	II. By varying the velocity between a fixed and a moving point.	III. By using only the difference of the motion of two or more bodies.	1. PULLEY. By dividing the weight by suspension on two or more cords.	2. INCLINED PLANE. By dividing the weight between suspension and support.	1. COMMON LEVER. 2. PERPETUAL LEVER, OR WHEEL AND AXLE. 1. By the combined motion of the extremities of the radii, whose other extremities do not coincide.	1. Single Inclined Plane. 2. Double Inclined Plane or Wedge.	1. Straight or Common Inclined Plane. 2. Circular, Horizontal, or Perpetual Screw. 3. Circular, Perpendicular, or Eccentric Wheel.	1. Common Screw. 2. Perpetual Screw.

## SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE MECHANIC POWERS.

**MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY:**—Experience is, after all, the most efficient teacher of wisdom;—Tribulation is a wonderful Oculist—it has performed almost miracles in opening the eyes of the blind. We have, in times past, observed in several papers, sneers at Mechanics, and grave articles in opposition to his rights, such as the Ten Hour System, &c. But when a distinctive conflagration had visited the towns or cities in which said papers were published, and Workmen were scarce, O! then those self-same papers—their proprietors, owners of real estate, probably self-interested—could discourse most eloquently about Mechanics, their wrongs, and their unappreciated worth!

**WORTH READING.**—We contemplate stereotyping the following, which is from CHANNING—one of the most able and liberal writers of his age. In it, pride may read its reward and poverty its solace:—

"Sensible men and women never sneer at Mechanics and others who earn their living by their labor.—But self-styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a 'lady' who once left a ball-room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket-maker, and died a washer-woman."

Have not such reflections a claim upon some share of aristocratic consideration?



## MR. PRATT'S ADDRESS.

—We this week present the readers of the *Advocate*, the Address of the Hon. ZADOC PRATT, before the Franklin Library Association of the city of Hudson. Nothing short of reading the *whole* address can do anything like justice to this noble production. Every line contains a truth, and every paragraph an indisputable fact. It should be read and re-read by every working-man in the State, (to whom it is particularly addressed) and repeated at every fireside in the country. The *Columbia Republican* says:

**MIND YOUR BUSINESS:**—This maxim was the well selected subject of the Hon. Zadoc Pratt's lecture before the Franklin Library Association of this city on Tuesday evening. The audience was unusually large, for there was a general desire to hear what an eminently practical man would say on so practical a subject. The lecture deserves and has received the warmest recommendation, and if we are rather sparing of laudatory remarks, it is because we fear that an adequate expression of our opinion, might have the appearance of an extravagant encomium. Every sentence in the lecture was full of meaning, it is impossible to do it any thing like justice within the limits of an ordinary newspaper notice.

## A LIGHT IN THE WEST!

The seeds of liberality have already been sown in the Western States, and we hope that their product may be as extensive as their planting has been early. The following which we clip from an exchange, will repay perusal:

**TEN HOUR SYSTEM IN OHIO.**—In the House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 13th inst, the bill to establish the Ten Hour System of Labor was taken up, when a motion was made to amend the same, by adding the following:

"No minor under the age of ten years, shall be employed in any cotton factory, bagging factory; woolen factory, or paper mill in this State."

The amendment was lost, 28 to 31; after which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, an entire new bill was substituted and ordered to be engrossed.

We rejoice to see the roseate tints of the Ten Hour System gaily illumining the wooded regions of young Ohio—the very ideal of a liberal State. From the zeal of the advocates we know the System to have in that State, in connection with the fact of the good policy of this Pride of the West, we doubt not that the inhabitants of Ohio will speedily realize the permanent blessings which the Ten Hour System imparts. We feel we need not exhort the friends of the measure to protracted, persevering exertions in behalf of this Bill. There are Journals in Ohio, whose conductors have long and nobly labored in the attempt to secure the success of this scheme. God speed their efforts and crown them with a triumph!

And how long will it be ere the Empire State, with all her longings after Reform—with all her boasted liberality, shall be exempt from the ignominy of the present Hours of Labor? When shall an efficient and permanent Ten Hour System, crown the State with honor, and her citizens with happiness?

We leave the subject for future reference.

**MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.**—We have before us a number of a valuable weekly publication, with the above title, printed in Albany, by John Tanner, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. It is "devoted to the interest of the Mechanic, and the elevation of Labor." Industry, skill and talent are displayed in the conduct of the editorial and mechanical departments, and we doubt not it will prove valuable in the cause of labor. There is now no other paper of the kind in the state. The Mechanic's Journal having been discontinued for want of adequate support. We commend the Advocate to all mechanics, whether members of Protections or not. Price \$1 per year. Harrison Howard, of the Lower village, will act as agent.—*Niagara (Lockport) Democrat*.

## To Correspondents.

Answers to correspondents are crowded out. Next week we will attend to some of them.

Geneva, Jan'y 17, 1848.

**FRIEND TANNER**—Dear Sir:—Some time having elapsed since we have corresponded, I take the liberty to address you once more, hoping that my epistle may be received in the same spirit that I send it, that of Friendship, though all that I write may not correspond with your views.

I do not write to flatter, nor to find fault, but simply to express my views of matters and things, with no other wish than that you take them for what to you they seem to be worth, with this declaration on my part, that I believe it more in accordance with the principles of true friendship to express our opinions freely than to suppress them, though they may conflict with those of others.

From what has transpired, you have doubtless concluded that my sympathies were with Macfarlane, and that I disapproved of your course. In this you are partly correct, I believe that the Journal was entitled to be the organ of the Protections, and at the same time appreciated your motives in starting your paper, a necessity to do something for a livelihood, but think you erred in reducing the price as that was at war with our principles, "we war against unjust competition."

Thus much for the past—Macfarlane is editing an excellent paper of its kind and one that will do much to elevate mechanics, and I have cheerfully done what I could to extend its circulation, but we need a paper besides of a different cast. Yours may fill that place, perhaps in the view of others it does, but I think it does not, without reference to the past allow me in all frankness to give you my views. We are unsparing in our abuses of the community at large for their oppression, but in my view, mechanics alone are at fault. If you ask a woodsawyer to saw your wood and he asks you 4s and another offers to do it for 2s you employ the latter presuming that he is best judge of the value of his labor, and you look upon the first as being exorbitant though his price was doubtless low enough. So with mankind at large, they are not unjust, but ignorant of the value of our labor, blame them not then for doing as you do, you buy your paper and your ink of the man who sells cheapest. On this principle all act.

Thunder it then in the ears of every mechanic that we are our own destroyers, that the devilish principle of biting and devouring each other by underbidding is the cause, and the only cause of our degradation.—Press upon them the importance of carrying out the principles of our Order, tell them that union is strength. Aye, create a spirit of union, and all is accomplished, though our laws required 14 hours labor, mechanics would work but ten, and though men craved our services for a dollar, we would not give them for less than two; united we are powerful, but divided we are like the fibres that compose the strands of the rope. One thing more—before any class can take a position in society, they must as a class possess some wealth, we all worship this god. We think highly of the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, and despite the poor wretch who works for less than will give him an honest living. We respect the Farming community, why? simply because if he cannot get the price he asks for his produce when he brings it to market he will keep it. Let mechanics adopt the same course and we should have no occasion to complain of oppression, and we should stand too in our Legislative Halls. A farmer was elected in our district, and why? was he intelligent, will he fill the place of a Huntington? No!! but will stand higher because he will not sell his wheat for less than it is worth.

I think that "One of the Men" in your last has pointed his goose-quill the right way, though I believe if all were united in carrying out his plan of maintaining fair prices, there would be no occasion to call on relief societies. Let the price be such as will allow relaxation. The lawyer needs to labor but one day in a week to get rich, are his services, worth more than the mechanic's? I think not.

In conclusion, with a full conviction of the fact, that "the Laborer is worthy of his hire" I enclose a dollar for your paper (though you have declared the Genevans entitled to it gratis) with this injunction, that whether you receive this frank avowal of my sentiments with displeasure, or in the spirit in which they were dictated, that of kindness, you will not allude to it in the Advocate but whatever you have to say, let it be by private correspondence and be assured that a like frank avowal of your sentiments would be gladly received.

With a sincere regard for your welfare and prosperity I subscribe myself your friend,

In relation to the above communication we would state, that upon its receipt, we wrote an answer, re-

questing the privilege of publishing, which the writer has kindly consented to.

And now for a brief answer. "I think you erred in reducing the price of your paper." Now for the information of all concerned, we will state, that we never reduced the price of our paper one cent; for although we have been in the publishing business nearly four years, we never published a work at a higher rate than \$1 per annum.

The writer seems to think that our paper is not just the thing the times require. Perhaps not; but is not the blame partly his own; our columns have always been open to him as well as every other man who feels interested in the elevation of Labor.

"In my view, Mechanics alone are at fault."\*\*\* Thunder it, then, in the ear of every Mechanic, that we are our own destroyers." Have we not done so? Yes, time and again have we used almost the exact words of our correspondent, and scarcely a number of our paper but contains some rebuke to the culpable supineness of our own class.

We thank the writer in all sincerity for his kind advice. We know him to be a man who has the interests of Mechanics and Workingmen deeply at heart, and any thing from his pen will be read with interest and profit.

**CHASE'S COMBINATION BANK AND SAFE LOCK.**—We have heretofore commended this Lock to public attention and we are more and more convinced of its utility;—and in short of its SUPERIORITY over any lock ever invented. Far better judges than ourselves, have pronounced it proof against burglary, in any form of attack the ingenious rascals have hitherto devised.

We will endeavor, in a familiar way, to illustrate its security;—There is a lottery with 743,000,000,000,000 tickets, and six tickets are required to draw the prize. The tickets are purchased without any knowledge of whether either of them are right. The lottery is drawn. Now we will suppose a thing of infinite improbability, that the six tickets have been so far successful;—yet before the money can be obtained on the drawing, the so far successful competitor must present his drawing to one of five hundred different offices. He can present it to but one office, and he has no knowledge of the right one. If he does not present it to the right one first, the game is up.

In this illustration, we have presumed the key in the hands of the burglar,—but that he has no knowledge of the combination present at the locking.

The inventor informs us that he will soon be prepared to furnish the Locks to order. Sub-Treasurers, Bankers, &c., may be assured that they will now have an opportunity of obtaining a Lock, impregnable to the assaults of the burglar, armed either with tools or explosive substances.—*Niagara Democrat*.

☞ A correspondent is very indignant at the conduct of a driver of one of the Troy stages. He says that his wife and himself were visiting Troy on Sunday, and that they took passage in the last stage down, in company with several others, but when they reached the city the driver became insolent, and stopped in the street and ordered the passengers out. He refused to carry them to their residences and was otherwise very abusive. We hope the proprietors of the line will either put the whip on his back or a taught rein on his insolence.—*Knickerbocker*.

We saw an occurrence of the same kind about two weeks ago.

## MARKETS.—Albany, Feb. 1, 1848.

**Seeds**—There is some demand for Clover at 7 cents, but good parcels are held at 7 1/2. Flaxseed sells freely at 135 cents. Sales 1,000 bushels within a day or two at that figure. Timothy is dull at \$16 1/8.

**Iron**—Scotch Pig is heavy and sales 100 tons No. 1 are reported at \$25 50, cash from the wharf.

**Tobacco**—There is a fair business doing in Leaf at previous prices. Sales were made of 400 hales Baracoa on private terms, and a considerable parcel Seed Leaf was reported sold, but we could not trace it.

**Rice**—The stock in first hands is about 2,000 tons. The market is held firmly but shippers do not feel disposed to operate at present prices. Sales 100 tons prime on private terms.

**Lead**—A sale of 1,500 pigs was made at 4 31 1/2, cash, and at Boston 3,000 or 4,000 pigs for this market at 4 25 per cwt.



## BOOK, JOB AND CARD PRINTING.

The patrons of the *Advocate* and the public generally, are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Printing at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. One inducement to give us a call will be the fact, that all work will be ready for delivery when promised. Particular attention will be given to printing Constitutions, By Laws, &c., for societies. Orders from any part of the State promptly attended to.

We take pleasure in announcing to the readers of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, that we have secured the services of BRO. J. S. WASHBURN, Grand Secretary of New York State, as one of the editors of this paper. This will insure an early and correct report of all Protection matters, which must be acceptable to all members of the order.

Please be particular in sending in subscriptions to write the name, county and state, in as legible a manner as possible.

All District Protectors are authorized agents for this paper. Also Editors and Postmasters.

Post-masters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of non-receptions, removals, and on all other post office business.

Agents wanted to circulate the *Mechanic's Advocate* in every city and village in the United States. Good encouragement given.

We have on hand a pile of communications on which the postage is unpaid. They will, of course receive no attention.

## AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.  
ISAAC MATHEWS, Travelling Agent.  
JOHN McGRATH Travelling Agent.  
JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.  
G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.  
LUCIEN GILL, Travelling Agent.  
H. HOWARD, Lockport.  
M. P. HENRY, Dansville.  
D. L. BARTLETT, Oswego.  
WILLIAM LAMEY, Schenectady.  
WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.  
A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.  
ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.  
JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill and Glenn's Falls.  
H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.  
S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.  
HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.  
Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.  
" I. A. CAMPBELL, No. 80 James st. N. Y.  
" WM. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.  
" JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.  
" R. J. APPELBY, Ohio City, Ohio.  
" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.  
" JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.  
" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.  
" G. J. WEBB, "

**Daguerreotype Notice.**—The subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Canuras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

**Fine Mess Pork,** the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

F. H. METZGER'S  
**HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON:**  
No. 329 Broadway, Albany.

**Gentlemen's Hats.**—Goodwin & McKimney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3. Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar.11th.

## ADVERTISEMENT'S

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines  
" 6 " \$6 " "  
" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

**George Patterson, Undertaker,** No. 52 Hudson Street, Albany, has constantly on hand, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and other coffins. Hearse, Carriages, &c., furnished to order, and interments in any of the Vaults, with every article in attendance necessary for FUNERALS, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the City.

**STARCH.**—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch, so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

THE LOWELL COURIER says a new canal recently completed, for the use of the factories in Lowell, cost \$530,000. The canal commences at the Pawtucket Dam, and ends at the Western Canal, near the Tremont Mills. Its length is about 5000 feet, or a little less than a mile. The water way is 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep.

## ANOTHER SAVED.

MIDDLEVILLE, N. J., June 20, 1847.

To Dr. Herrick,—Dear Sir:—Although a perfect stranger to you, yet having received so much benefit from the use of your Sugar Coated Pills and Galbanum Strengthening Plasters, that I think I would be doing injustice to the public to remain silent on the subject. I have been sick for about five or six years with constant pain in the stomach, emaciated state of the system, loss of appetite, general weakness, &c. I have been under the treatment of several eminent physicians, and used as many kinds of the most popular manufactured medicines of the day, with little or no relief. The uniform success which has attended your medicines throughout the State for the past ten years, induced me to try them. Conceive my astonishment when I found one symptom after another giving way, as if by magic, under the use of these wonderful remedies, to be brief, I now enjoy myself WELL, business is now prosecuted with pleasure. I heard that your travelling Agent was in our village and I hastened to see him, and have made him acquainted with these facts. Many cures of a similar nature has taken place here which will do much to aid the sales of your medicines.

Yours very respectfully, N. R. BROWN.

Illustrations giving a more general description of the Medicine may be had of any of the agents.

Principal Depot, Albany, N. Y. All orders must be directed to L. R. HERRICK & Co. These medicines can be obtained in any city, village and town where this paper circulates. Sold by Druggists and country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Albany, Jan. 25, 1845.

## W. A. House,—Eating House,

Corner of Broadway and Division Street,

## ALBANY.

## DINNER.

Roast Beef,.....	6d	Chicken Pot Pie,.....	1s
Roast Lamb,.....	6d	Boiled Mutton,.....	6d
Roast Veal,.....	6d	Corned Beef,.....	6d
Roast Pork,.....	6d	Pork and Beans,.....	6d
Roast Chicken,.....	1s6d	Beef Soup,.....	6d
Roast Goose,.....	1s6d	Chicken Soup,.....	1s
Roast Turkey,.....	1s6d	Veal Pie,.....	6d
Roast Duck,.....	1s6d	Boiled Fish,.....	6d
Sirloin Steak,.....	1s6d	Mush and Milk,.....	1s

## DESSERT.

Plum Pudding,.....	6d	Apple Pie,.....	6d
Indian Pudding,.....	6d	Plum Pie,.....	6d
Suet Pudding,.....	6d	Peach Pie,.....	6d
Bread Pudding,.....	6d	Apple Dumplings,.....	6d
Rice Pudding,.....	6d	Mince Pie,.....	6d
Custard Pie,.....	6d	Cranberry Pie,.....	6d

## BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Beef Steak,.....	6d	Fish Balls,.....	6d
Veal Cutlet,.....	6d	Hash,.....	6d
Mutton Chops,.....	6d	Boiled Eggs,.....	6d
Ham and Eggs,.....	1s6d	Fried Eggs,.....	6d
Fried Tripe,.....	6d	Buckwheat cakes,.....	6d
Fried Sausages,.....	6d	Toast,.....	6d
Fried Fish,.....	6d	Hot Muffins,.....	6d
Fried Clams,.....	6d	Fried Potatoes,.....	3d
Fried Liver,.....	6d	Tea and Coffee 3 cents each	
Fried or Boiled Ham,.....	1s	Extra Bread,.....	3 cents

Albany Oct. 1, 1847.

## REGALIA:

## At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c., of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction. E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

**New Watch and Jewelry Store.**—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store 6 1-2 South Pearl street, lately occupied by James Sanders, and has just returned from New-York with a well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Cutlery, German Silver, Steel and Plated Fancy Goods, Watch Materials, Watch Glasses, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver. Call and see: 23y1 VISSCHER MIX.

**Protection Regalia.**—The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

Gift and Fancy Colored Paper for sale at Van Schaack's Mammoth Variety Store, 385 Broadway.

**E. R. Liller, DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.** No. 612 Broadway, Albany. Gold and silver Watches, Gold Chains, Pens, Pencil Cases and a good assortment of rich Jewelry and Silver Ware which will be sold retail, at New York prices. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, will be repaired, made to order and warranted. Old Gold and Silver brought for their full value in exchange for Goods. Albany, July 1, 1847.

## A Shade to all other Sarsaparillas.

DR. MOSHER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry is put up in quart bottles, it is more powerful and much pleasanter than any thing of the kind ever offered to the public. It is also the best remedy for the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It has had the desired effect in cases where others have been tried to no effect. A fair trial is only necessary to test its superiority over all others which will give more satisfaction than many certificates. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the subscribers, No. 49 Washington st Albany, also by their authorized agents in various parts of the United States and Canada. 601f A. MOSHER & Co.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Second Vol. of the Mechanic's Advocate.

JOHN TANNER Editor.

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent office—Notices of Scientific and Mechanical Progress—new inventions—news of the week—&c.

We intend to make our paper the *Mechanic's Advocate*, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavor and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The *Mechanic's Advocate* will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem,—How shall we elevate labor?

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, invariably in advance. No agent is authorized to vary from these terms. Address JOHN TANNER, No. 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

## GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—CLUBBING.

With a view to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we will furnish it to clubs, through the Post Office, at the following extraordinary low rates:

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Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

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Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

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Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

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For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

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Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

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Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

## BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.



## NETZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, CANCERS, PILES, &c.

THIS inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction to be the most certain cure for Scalds and Burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the Ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely noticed. The Ointment is an efficacious remedy for all Soreness and Inflammation of the Eyes, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, Cuts and Cancers, as all Pain from Inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for Frost-bitten Limbs; and its efficacy in the cure of the PILES is most safe and certain. Its almost Miraculous Cures can be attested to by numerous persons in the cities of New-York and Albany and their vicinities, among which we refer to the following.

Albany July 24, 1846.

This will certify that I have been seriously afflicted over three months with an open wound and a swelling on my left foot, and after trying different restoratives without any benefit, was induced to try M. F. H. Metzger's Pain Eradicator, which I am happy to say has had the desired effect of causing the wound to heal in a very short space of time.

CHAS. WOLLENSACK, 7 Howard st.

For sale by the Proprietor, wholesale and retail, at 329 Broadway, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Albany, N. Y. Price reduced to correspond with the times—25 cents a box.

### FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### The Cheapest Bookstore Yet.

E. H. BENDER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer, and Publisher of S. S. Randall's (Supt. of Common Schools), celebrated series of School Readers, decidedly superior to any readers in use. They are used in the city Schools, and are being extensively introduced throughout this State, New-Jersey and Vermont.

School Books of all the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

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Family and pocket Bibles of every description.

Also, a large assortment of School and Family Library Books, Outline and other Maps, Globes, &c. &c. for sale very low.

Blank Account Books of every description constantly on hand—

Also, Blank Books made to order, ruled after any pattern, at short notice.

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Medical, Theological, Classical, Agricultural, Scientific and Sabbath School Books, in every variety.

General Agency for the celebrated Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

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Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, and a general assortment of Law and Justice' Blanks, on hand.

A very large stock of Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices.

N. B. Recollect it is not the "South side" of State street, but the "CHEAPSIDE!"

50tf.

### Boots and Shoes.—

D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from No. 3 Delevan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 547 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleecker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has heretofore attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and brogans; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times.

ap.8.

### Albany Museum,

every evening commences at 8 o'clock. A grand variety of Dramatic Entertainments, consisting of Plays, Farces, Burlesques, Dancing, Comic and Sentimental Singing &c. sustained by professional talent of distinguished celebrity and worth. Particulars in Bills of the day.

30tf.

### 300 VOLUMES Complete, of the "Son of Temperance and Re-

chabite," for sale at No. 14 and 15 Commercial Building.

Price per bound copy, 75 cents.

Rheumatism cured, and a family cured of Erysipelas of the Skin by

### BURROWS & NELLEGAR'S Sarsaparilla.

Messrs. Burrows and Nellegar—Gents.—The following is my cheerful testimony in favor of your valuable preparation of Sarsaparilla.—I have used it in my family with the best success imaginable, and am convinced that it merits the confidence of the public.—I was first persuaded to procure a bottle some tea months ago for my wife, who was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism through the whole system, and who was confined to her room all winter, and most of the time to her bed. The ordinary remedies in such cases had been resorted to, but without much benefit. By the use of one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, a beneficial result was observed. My wife continued its use until she had used six bottles in all: and I feel happy to say she is now entirely free from any symptoms of rheumatism. I do further say that I have found it to be a purifier of the blood. I have used it myself, and all my family being troubled with a breaking out of the face, and showing other indications of impurity of the blood, have used it, and in every case it has given ultimate satisfaction. So much confidence have I in your preparation of Sarsaparilla, that were any of my family afflicted with impurity of the blood or rheumatism, I should resort immediately to it again.

L. G. BURGESS.

Jeweller, at J. T. Crews.

Sold wholesale or retail at MEDICAL HALL cor South Pearl and Plain sts. At \$5 per doz. \$4 per half doz. (A liberal discount to the trade.)

O. K.

### Chamberlin's

Writing and Book keeping Academy 82 State street, is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the reception of visitors and pupils, who desire thorough and practical instruction in the various branches of writing and book-keeping. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to engage in the profession of teaching, can be qualified in both plain and ornamental in about fifteen days. Strangers visiting the city can acquire a good hand writing in a few hours.

Chamberlin's Penmanship for sale at his Academy in any quantity desired.

45tf.

## REMOVAL.

### THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

#### GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo,	\$0 50
do do do finer,	63
do do fine cargo,	75
do do extra fine,	89
do do silver leaf,	1 00
(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)	
Hyson, very fine,	75
do plantation growth,	1 00
Gunpowder, good,	75
do superior,	1 00
do small leaf, plantation growth,	1 25
Imperial, good,	75
do brisk and fragrant,	1 00
do curious leaf, very superior,	1 25
Hyson Skin, fine flavor,	35
do do extra fine,	63

#### BLACK TEAS.

Pouchong, good full flavor,	\$0 50
do do fine,	50
do do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	35
do extra fine,	50
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50
(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)	
do do very fine,	62
do do extra fine,	75
English Breakfast Tea, fine,	75
do do extra fine,	80
Hwqua's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar,	75
Congo, good,	37
do do very fine,	50
Pekoe Flowers, good,	1 00
Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.	41tf

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

### Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

54m06 ALBANY, N. Y.

### Gavit's superior Deguerreotype's

taken at his Galleries No. 480 Broadway 3 doors north of the Mansion House Albany.

Persons wishing Likenesses of themselves or friends, should not fail to call at his establishment as they will find the pictures are everything the most fastidious could wish for and the utmost satisfaction is given to all.

Portraits put in Gold Locketts, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see.

45tf.

### The Hair Cutter.

T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany.

45tf.

### Dentistry.

Reduced Prices. J. S. WASHBURN, Mechanical and Surgeon Dentist, No. 29 1-2 Fourth street. All operations performed in the most skillful manner, and warranted.

Troy, December 1, 1847.

### Registers for Protections

always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.

H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

### Fresh Hams,

first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

### Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.

H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

Albany, September 18, 1847.

42tf.

### Eggs—

Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

55tf.

### Manufacturer of Regalia.

for the following orders: R. I. O. of O. F. Druids; S. of T.; A. O. of G. E. Camp and F. C. R. s. Regalia. At No. 217 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.

62 Mourning Rosettes at \$12 per hundred.

51tf.

### Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, Hatters, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 28th. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city.

45

### WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

### House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 35m3

### MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,

and house keepers emporium, No. 389 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost.

(22) E. VAN SCHACK.

## Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

### Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,300 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

### 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

### DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

J. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSELL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 165 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

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by showing the limited number with which they had to contend, reanimated the panic stricken Osages, and Mul-tow-ah fiercely pealing his own war shout, and summoning his warriors around him, began to press back the assailants by the sheer weight of numbers. At that moment there rose another war shout from his flank, then another from his rear. Checked by the appalling sound, the Osages turned to meet the new dangers that menaced them, and the Pawnees again advanced.

The combat was not destined to be a long one. The hitherto triumphant Osage, hemmed in all sides but one, with his warriors falling around him as thick as the rain-drops on the prairie, at length gave way, and fled from the bloody scene on his fleet steed, with a speed greater than that of the wind. A shout of triumph went up from the Pawnee warriors, which came back from the walls of the fortress, the echo strengthened by one of joy from its occupants.

When the ruddy light of morning came streaming over the prairie, whose verdure was now crimsoned by the stains of battle, it revealed the ghastly corpses of 400 Osage warriors, who but the day before had been revelling in all the pride of conscious strength. It also revealed the friendly bands of the Sioux, intermingling with those whom they had released from their duress—and all partaking of the abundance of the Osage camp, which had been left as the spoil of the victor. A little apart from the throng, might be seen a small group, composed of the principal braves of either tribe, assembled to deliberate upon the future action of the allies. In front of this group, towered the tall form of the Sioux chief, and near it, might be recognized the more fragile one of Prairie Flower, and whose soft voice was heard returning thanks in behalf of her nation, to its deliverer.

Multowah's power was completely broken. Before nightfall the pursuer had overtaken his dispersed bands, and the proud chief of the Osage was a prisoner.—Humbled and powerless he was allowed to exchange himself for Bald Eagle, and upon the arrival of the latter personage, he departed for his distant hunting grounds "a wiser if not a better man."

The ruins of the Pawnee village were cleared away, and temporary lodges erected for the accommodation of the tribe.

On the fourth day from that of their deliverance, the principal Pawnee braves, with Bald Eagle and Prairie Flower at their head, met in a large council chamber, erected for the occasion, a deputation of the Sioux, led by their chief, in order to deliberate on matters of state concerning either tribe.

Bald Eagle, giving up his cherished project of vengeance in regard to Panther, had resolved upon uniting his ward with the Sioux chief, and after other matters were disposed of, he broached the subject to that individual.

There was not an eye in the whole council, that failed to notice the violent heaving of the broad chest of the chief, and his evident emotion upon hearing the proposition. For some moments there was a perfect silence in the council chamber. Although the words, "we shall meet again" did ring in the ears of Prairie Flower, yet, such was the maiden's debt of gratitude to the deliverer of her tribe, that she could not, dare not object, and she sat with downcast eyes, awaiting the result.

The silence was at length broken by the Sioux, who in a trembling husky voice, unlike that which was wont to cheer his warriors in the fray, thus replied, "Gladly would the chief of the Sioux welcome the fair flower of the Pawnee to his lodge, but the honor of a chief and a warrior forbids. There is another who has a prior and a stronger claim to her hand. Not many moons ago, a shaft entered the brain of the son of Bald Eagle. A reward was offered for the scalp of the slayer—that reward was the hand of Prairie Flower and the sway of the Pawnee. Lo, the bearer of Panther's scalp is here to claim his prize." With these words the chieftain strode away to a dark corner of the lodge.

At the terrible announcement of the death of her former lover—that the hand red with his blood was outstretched to grasp her own, the maiden gave a slight scream, and buried her face deep in the folds of the ermine scarf that fell from her shoulders into her lap, and regardless of the presence of those stern warriors, gave way to her grief. A heavy step was heard before her, the murderer had come to claim his reward.—Suddenly her grief giving way to indignation, she lifted her eyes, swimming with moisture, to Bald Eagle, and poured upon him a flood of reproaches, for his unwarrantable assumption of power in connecting her name with such an edict. The stern guardian cowered before the burning words of his ward, and the whole council began to partake of her indignation against him. Turning from Bald Eagle to the supposed assassin, she was about to overwhelm him also with her denunciations, when, instead of the outlines of a stranger, her eye took in the familiar ones of Panther himself, who falling at her feet, said that he had come to claim his reward; for though the scalp was not torn bleeding from the skull, he nevertheless had lain it at her feet. The stoical warriors around, could not refrain from a burst of joy upon the occasion, and even Bald Eagle was fain to be content with the remark, "the great spirit wills it." Bidding the warrior rise, the princess gave him her hand, with a happy smile on her countenance, and not a dissenting voice was heard during the solemn betrothal.

The gallant chief of the Sioux and Panther were one, as the removal of the disguising war-paint and habiliement had proved. The true chief of that tribe, whom Panther had rescued from the death of torture, and who had figured only as a Sioux brave, was then introduced to the assembly.

Panther then related his story. Overwhelmed with sorrow, upon hearing the cause of the attack upon his person, he had left the Arrapahoe encampment in company with the Sioux, then his sworn friend.

With the Sioux braves he had followed the war-path, and the chase, until he had won the esteem of the whole nation. It needed but little argument therefore, upon hearing of the danger menacing the Pawnees, to prevail upon the Sioux to rush to the rescue, as they could thereby serve an acknowledged friend, and wreak vengeance upon an hereditary enemy.

But a few suns rolled through the sky before there was a happy bridal in the Pawnee village, which had been rebuilt. Representatives from three tribes joined in the festivities of the occasion. Once more the Pawnee braves had a chief to lead them on the war-path, and in a few years the nation recovering from the almost fatal blow of the Osage, assumed a position little inferior to that which it had enjoyed in the days of the renowned Thunderbolt.

Thus ended the tale of Hawkeye, our Pawnee guide.

#### LIST OF PATENTS Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending Jan. 19, 1848.

To Starr Fairchild, of Trumbull, Conn., for improvement in hanging Carriage Bodies. Patented Jan. 18, 1848.

To George Wood, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Folding Shower Baths. Patented Jan. 18, 1848.

To William Jackson, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Jan. 18, 1848.

#### DESIGNS.

To William P. Cresson, S. H. Sailor, Jacob Beesley, David Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Design for Stoves, (having assigned their right to William P. Cresson, aforesaid.) Patented Jan. 18, 1848.

To Elihu Smith, of Albany, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented Jan. 18, 1848.

OHIO FINANCES.—The revenues for the last year were \$2,925,691: the expenditures \$2,483,141; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$495,150. The foreign debt, payable in New York, is \$16,963,282; the domestic debt, Ohio canal bonds, and road stock \$749,833; also in trust funds \$1,519,372, giving as the funded debt of the State \$19,233,478. The School fund raised for the year was \$310,725.

#### Mechanic's Mutual Protection.



#### THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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That Protection in the U. S. sending us the greatest number of subscribers, in proportion to the number of its members, previous to the 30th day of April, 1848, will be entitled to a splendid suit of officers regalia, worth \$50. Protections intending to compete for this Prize, will please inform us of the fact. To secure this prize the whole amount must be paid in advance.

#### DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York.	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	25 Buffalo,.....Fri
2 Rochester,.....Wed	26 Ithaca,.....Mon
3 Utica,.....Mon	27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	28 New-York,.....Fri
5 New-York,.....Tues	29 Penn Yan,.....Mon
6 L. Lockport,.....Tues	30 Syracuse,.....Fri
7 Brooklyn,.....Mon	31 Watertown,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sat	32 Salina,.....Wed
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
10 Troy,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
11 New-York,.....Tues	35 New-York,.....not instituted
12 New-York,.....Sat	36 Danville,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Mon
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	38 Troy,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Thurs	39 New-York,.....Thurs
16 Buffalo,.....Mon	40 Middleport,.....Thurs
17 Medina,.....Wed	41 New-York,.....Thurs
18 New-York,.....Mon	42 Rochester,.....Thurs
19 New-York,.....Mon	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	44 Albany,.....Wed
21 Albany,.....Fri	45 Buffalo,.....Mon
22 Albany,.....Mon	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
23 Rome,.....not instituted	47 Oswego,.....Thurs
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	
Ohio.	
1 Cleveland,.....Fri	9 Canton,.....Fri
2 Painesville,.....Fri	10 .....
3 Massillon,.....Thurs	11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon
4 Akron,.....Thurs	12 Wooster,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Fri	13 Canfield,.....Fri
6 Cleveland,.....Fri	14 Salem,.....Fri
7 Elyria,.....Fri	15 New Lisbon,.....Fri
	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
Michigan.	
2 Marshall,.....Fri	
Pennsylvania.	
1 Philadelphia,.....Fri	

BRO. TANNER:—I send you a list of the officers of Protections No's. 24 and 9, for publication:

Pro. No. 24, Auburn.

J. Clapp, S. P.  
T. N. Caulkins, J. P.  
G. W. Stuart, R. S.  
C. Clapp, F. S.  
C. C. Jeffries, TREAS.

Meets Thursday evening.

Pro. No. 9, Waterloo.

G. Van Riper, S. P.  
A. S. Strong, J. P.  
C. Masten, R. S.  
D. Wright, F. S.  
S. Keys, TREAS.

Meets Friday evening.

Your Friend & Bro.

W. S. Brooks.

Waterloo, Jan'y 25, 1848.

#### Rail Road News.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent payable to New York stockholders at the Phenix Bank. The Company have also given notice that the final instalment of \$25 per share on the increased stock is payable on the 1st of February, and that the full payments thereon will be required previous to paying the dividend on said increased stock. Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 25th inst. to lay a second track of heavy iron rail, and to provide the means therefor by an increase of capital stock, to be divided ratably among such persons as are stockholders on the 1st of May next.

An instalment of \$5 per share on the capital stock of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad is payable on the 21st of February, \$5 1st of March, \$5 1st of April, \$10 1st of May, and \$12 1-2 1st of June, making, with \$12 1-2 already called in, the full amount of the par of the shares, viz: \$50. The work is going forward rapidly, and it is designed to complete it by the next mid-Summer. Interest on the instalments will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st of August.